SOVIET RUSSIA HAS SOVIET SAYS LEAGUE

nets and Transportation

Broken Down.

FROM MOSCOW REFERS TO POLISH DRIVE

Locomotives Short 60 P. C. and 200 Fewer Each Month, Says Official.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Soviet Russia economically, materially the Department of Commerce

conditions of 1920, show Russia has no manufactured prodto market, that she is unable to e raw materials for market; that i has collapsed completely such a reduction in effian power and labor and such sorganization that there is no ent may be able to buy goods as it can pay for them in cash. be delivered only with the

f the data on the Russian sitaday is taken from the offinegraphic notes of A. Hykov, al Economy; M. Tomaki, chair-f the Central Council of Trade

whose duty it is to organize dustry and who could be expected to the best side of the picture, my, Trade Unions and the Moscov

rialistic (world) war and civil wars o exhaustion of Russia has reached ard of proportions. ng caused an unparalleled waste of human and material resources has dered an economic and productive In its main features this crisis e of transportation, fuel and human

said that before the war the percentage of disabled locomotives was never higher man 15 per cent. It now is 60 per cent. The repair of locomotives keeps declining at such rate that the country has in absolute figures 200 locomotives fewer each month. M. Rykov says that remarks. pairs are at the rate of only 2 per cent month and that they must reach 10 per cent, to stop absolute disintegration the transportation system. Russia is getting no new equipment. This means he told the council, that the food producing powers of the recently won small producing regions could not be

lized for lack of transportation. The Minister of Economy said that but one train a month could be brought om the Ural Mountains with necessary inerals for factories, and that the ation with respect to the bringing ton from Turkestan to the spinning even with transportation the ray terial industries were in such shape nothing could be expected from because of the general state of organization, disrepair and complete of facilities. The sowing of flax and other commercial crops has been diminished, the peasants cultialing their lands to raise food for them-They will not raise crops that

the reports the conditions of the kers are pictured in forceful fashion. on the productive labor element is rangued and urged to work, it makes ways the same demand, read, then we will work."

BOLSHEVIST ENVOY CHEERED IN LONDON

Krassine, Minister of Com merce, Arrives to Open Trade.

YORK HEMALIS Copyright, 1928, by THE SU New York Herald. NDON, May 27.—Gregory Krassine. who arrived in London to-day is tion with the movement to re

statement to the press, declaring and his delegation were "herer certain obligations." ... We can say nothing now," he told rters. "but you will hear from us, aps, in a few days."

Krassine, accompanied by his wife, ed at Newcastle this morning. They met there by a representative of the h Foreign Office, who accompanied em to London. A large crowd of Rus-ths were at the railroad station awaitg the arrival of the train, and when M attene and his wife stepped from oard it, they were greeted with clonged cheering. Mms. Nogin, Rose-by and Klishkle, members of the Rus-Trade Commission, who have been for the last two weeks, met Kras-

close to the Lloyd George Governadmitted to-day that the presence of M. Krassine may lead to the esshment of diplomatic relations with Soviet, inasmuch as they would rally follow, sooner or later, the re-ption of trade between Great Britain and Russia.

so not taking the lead in this. She will bound by the action of the other allies, stal indications are that if the United States should protest against the course be adopted the British would be gly inclined to respect the protest. Krassine is recognized as one of Soviet "Big Four." He is regarded as the most reliable, the most inligent and the best informed regard-the amenities of international busi-

s among his Bolshevist associates. At me time it was asserted that he less tainted with the fallacies of sm than any of the leaders in ent with the arrival of M.

whe in England a peculiar paradox oped. Private information received iden from Mescow said that a com-representing the Labor party and peratives there had agreed that viet system was not the thing to lant parliamentary government is

lish cooperative societies, having a re labor middle class membership and are in annual conference in Brisstened sympathetically to speeches ting Russian delegates yesterday inclared that Communist coopera-

CLOSE FOR THE SEASON

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer-of-Men. 5% FIFTH AV COR 47 TH ST

NOTHING FOR SALE VIOLATES OWN LAWS

Without Manufactured Prod- Minister Gives Reasons for Refusing to Permit Allied Investigation.

> Reply to Sir Eric Drummond's Note Says No Other Decision Was Possible.

London, May 27 .- The recent com munication sent by Sir Eric Drummond, recretary of the League of Nations, to complish this informally, the British sically, and talk of Russian trade the Russian Soviet Government, express ag regret that the Moscow and to a to the faction which holds that at the faction which holds the faction which have erin, the Soviet Commissary for For-

pelled to express its extreme asionishitions, which, while declaring that its ject was the restoration of justice of peace, had granted to one of its members, Poland, "full freedom to viothe peace and strangle justice by trying to convert the Ukraine into a

The Commissary declares that the ier members of the league are affording Poland assistance both directly and indirectly, and at the same time were giving help to the anti-Bolsheviki in the

of Troizky and Lenine and of for the safety of the Republic," adds y. chairman of the Moscow M. Tchitcherin, "make it impossible unernment to take any other decision until military situation created by the the following statements in a re-January 25 to the Congress of an extent that it will be unnecessary to take considerations of safety into ac-Polish advance has been altered to such

FIRM WITH DEPUTIES Claims Forwarded for Eng-

Continued from First Page.

a minimum, to which additions would be to-day that it had been forwarded to made as Germany's economic condition England for presentation at the confe

The issue is virtually the same as it was a year ago, when, to reach an agreement, President Wilson and Premier bloyd George consented to the reparations plan, as it was incorporated in the treaty, after American and British experts had striven for weeks to con- warfare, \$31,000,000. Under separation vince the French peace delegates that allowances fall sums paid to dependent it was impossible to restore normal of those who served in the military an credit conditions unless the amount of naval forces

Strong Opposition Expected. The situation is the more serious for Illerand because the Finance Comnittee of the Chamber has decided to upport the Poincare opposition to a fixed sum of indemnities. The Poincare faction has behind it all the Deputies from the devastated regions, who are roused by the British refusal to accord indemnity payments Frames. In the effort to defeat the Government they expect to be joined all but the mildest Socialists, th radicals being against the Government

for its defiance to labor. The Finance Committee reaffirmed inviolability of France's right under the Treaty of Versailles as concerns an inegral part of the reparations for war amages and for payment of pensions.
It has just been disclosed that at nation as President of the Reparations Commission on account of the Polncare articles in the Reinie des Deux Mondes

subject of a formal request, fixed German payment, but in virtual assenting that the maximum or full so Affairs Moscow wireless despatch states billions of marks in gold, which would the Soviet Government felt com- be far less than France's original de of two hundred and ten billion francs re quired to restore the French war ruins

and pay the war victims. stand firmly by the Hythe agreeme being the only possible way Francis being the only possible way Francis ay rescue herself. He holds that it ossible to get the British, the Ita s and the Belgians to agree to the n by France to collect Germany's deb close that Premier Lloyd George pr used a hundred billion marks as the otal of the German indemnity, which

Accept this or bankruptcy," is the filler and stand, and he will flatly to use to participate in the Spa conference. If his hands are to be tied.
It is evident now that the Spa conference, because of the French and Ital an situations, is likely to be adjourne

CANADA'S WAR BILL IS \$1,871,000,000

land to Present at Spa.

sum only to the extent of prescribing \$1.871,600,000. Announcement was mad ence of representatives of all parts the British Empire in London, and sul sequently at an interallied conferent at Spa, Germany.

The claim is for losses sustained country and its ciffzens and include ost of war and demobilization, \$1,715,00,000; separation allowances, \$85,000 Halifax losses, \$39,000,000; arm

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FIFTH AVENUE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PRESIDENT VETOES HOPE OF HUMANITY

Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain Calls Treaty Epoch Making.

PORTSMOUTH, England, May 27 .- Th International Law Association. The Hythe Lloyd George demanded that Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice, Millerand ask for M. Poincare's resignand former British Ambassador to the yet reached Portsmouth

An interesting paper was presented i the name of Everett P. Wheeler of New York, in which he expressed the belief that the United States would yet atify the league. The American Am-assador, John W. Davis, will preside to-morrow's session, when the laws war at sea will be discussed.

Lord Reading said that the League of lations, which he trusted would in the sture represent international law, was se hope of humanity. To sceptics and offers who said that the league would of accomplish much he would say that the league was not to succeed, if it ould not give a ray of hope in ending ar, there was no alternative.

In his presidential address Lord Readg expressed the belief that internae blow struck during the war unless League of Nations became an effecve organization. Out of that struggle come a great epoch making docuent-the Covenant of the League of

"I do not say that it is a perfect in rument," he added. "It is, nevertheless, great document, though the hands that set to it at the time are not the inds of those who ratified it. merica will do in the future it is not a us to judge or prophesy. She will iews and according to the views of her wn people.
"But of this I am convinced, whether

e signs or does not sign, she will re-in the supporter of justice and truth the future as she has done in the inted in the league will be able to ly on her when they give their views unded upon reason and based upor Lord Reading said the league would

prevent some wars beyond all question and disputes between nations that could e settled would be settled. There were se of, but even there the moral value f the league's opinion would have its ffect in the world.

There's

something about them

you'll like-

KNOX RESOLUTION

Continued from First Page.

aised by the passage of the resolution No real reason was advanced for its

"The President," said Representative 'ess (Ohio), chairman of the Republican ngressional Committee, "shows his eclusion from the current of publi in his seeming belief that the ountry desires to continue an indefinit war in order that he may have a chance for vindication in a mat ter where he has been all but univer sally criticized if not condemned. His reasons are far from conclusive. His mention of 'freedom of the sens' in the light of his own complete surrender is the treaty itself is unintelligible. "The President offers no alternativ save either his league or a continued state of war. The Senate demands not only the end of the war, but also the security

of the Nation's sovereignty and indesendence at the same time. The Republicans are not alone this demand. Their position, which is the rejection of the President's ultiitum, has been indorsed not only hy Republican leaders and by tepublican announcement, whethe come acute, but it also has been dorsed by Democrats both in Nation

There is but one thing left for us to do, pass this resolution over his veto resident has exercised his constitu-ional right to veto the resolution. matter of his own will, but it must no deter the members of this house from erforming their duty as they see it-

Text of President's Message The President's message follows:

o the House of Representatives I return herewith, without my sig nature. House joint resolution 327 intended to repeal the joint resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the joint resolution of December 7, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist be-tween the United States and the Austro-Hungarlan Government. to declare a state of peace. I have not felt at liberty to sign this joint resolution because I cannot bring my-self to become party to an action which would place ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the inited States. The resolution seeks Empire without exacting from the German Government any action by way of setting right the infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples whom it attacked and whom we pro-

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NEW YORK

fessed it our purpose to assist when rificed the lives of more than 100,000 Americans and ruined the lives of thousands of others and brought upon thousands of American families an unhappiness that can never end for purposes which we do not now care to state or take further steps to attain? The attainment of these purposes is mailles by terms deemed adequate by the leading statesmen and experts of all the great peoples who were assolated in the war against Germany Do we now not care to join in the effort to secure them?

A Complete Surrender of Rights.' We entered the war most reluctant-Our people were profoundly disinclined to take part in a European war, and at last did so, only because they became convinced that it could not in truth be regarded as only a European war, but must be regarded as a war in which civilization itself was involved and human rights of every kind as against a belligerent Government. Moreover, when we en-tered the war we set forth very definitely the purposes for which we entered, partly because we did not wish to be considered as merely taking part in a European contest. This joint resolution which I return does not seek to accomplish any of these objects, but in effect makes a com-plete surrender of the rights of the United States so far as the German Government is concerned. A treaty of peace was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June last which did seek to accomplish the objects which we had declared to be in our minds, be cause all the great Governments and peoples which united against Ger peoples which united against Ger-many had adopted our declarations of purpose as their own and had in sojemn form embodied them in com-munications to the German Govern-ment preliminary to the armistics of November 11, 1918. But the treaty as signed at Versailles has been re-jected by the Senate of the United States, though it has been ratified by Germany. By that rejection and by its methods we had in effect declared that we wish to draw apart and purie objects and interests of our own. unhampered by any connections of interest or of purpose with other

dovernments and peoples. Notwithstanding the fact that apon our entrance into the war we professed to be seeking to assist in the maintenance of common inter-ests, nothing is said in this resolution about the freedom of navigation upon the seas, or the reduction of arma-ments, or the vindication of the rights of Beigium or the rectification of wrongs done to France, or the re-lease of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire from the intolerable subjugation which they have had for so many generations to en dure, or the establishment of an in-



-have been reduced to actual cost price! We advise immediate selec-49 West 46th Street

tinued maintenance of any kind of understanding among the great Powers of the world which would be calculated to prevent in the future such outrages as Germany attempted. and in part consummated. We have now in effect declared that we do not care to take any further risks or to sesume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations or the sacredness of international obligations or the safety of indepen-

Such a peace with Germany-a

peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at hearf-when he entered the war is safeguarded-is, or ought to be, inconcelvable, is inconsistent with the dig-nity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization

I hope that in these statements I have sufficiently set forth the reasons why I have felt it incumbent upon me to withhold my signature.

Woodnow Wilson.

The White House, May 27, 1920.

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